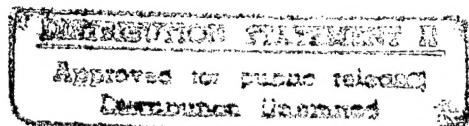


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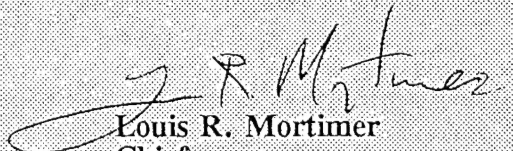
*Peter R. Blood
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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on two current issues:

- nuclear developments in South Asia, and
- tactics and organization of the Afghan resistance

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries within each topic are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Call numbers for materials available in the Library of Congress are included to facilitate recovery of works cited.

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1. NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH ASIA

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AEMC	The Atomic Energy Minerals Center at Lahore is responsible for finding and recovering uranium ore, thereby filling a vital need stemming from boycotts of Pakistan by international nuclear fuel suppliers.
BARC	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is located in north Bombay and is India's facility for research in and development of nuclear technology.
CHASHNUPP	Pakistan's Chashma Nuclear Power Plant, a projected 900-megawatt facility in Mianwali District, Punjab, was sanctioned in 1982 in order to create electrical power through light-water technology.
Cirus	A Candu-type Canadian-built plant located at BARC, Cirus was commissioned in 1960. India reprocessed spent fuel from Cirus to make the plutonium for its 1974 "peaceful nuclear explosion;" Cirus has a capacity of 40 megawatts.
Dhruva	One of the world's few high-flux reactors, Dhruva, which went critical in August 1985, is solely the product of Indian research and production, and therefore, falls completely outside IAEA safeguards. Dhruva shares facilities with Cirus, its neighbor in the BARC, has a 100-megawatt capacity, and can produce 30 kg of plutonium annually.
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations)
Kalpakkam	This Tamil Nadu town is the site of the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center (formerly MAPP) and gives its name to a 40-megawatt fast-breeder reactor which went critical in August 1985 using plutonium-uranium carbide fuel.

KANUPP Karachi Nuclear Power Plant, a 125-megawatt reactor, was supplied by Canada on a turnkey basis and became operational in 1972.

MAPP-1 Madras Atomic Power Project's first Candu-type 235-megawatt unit was commissioned in January 1984. The center is located at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu, and was produced completely by Indian research and technology; consequently, its units and the plutonium they produce fall outside IAEA inspection safeguards. MAPP units are intended to provide electricity for Madras. In October 1985, MAPP was renamed the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center, but new names for individual plants have not been made public.

MAPP-2 The second unit at Madras Atomic Power Project is also a Candu-type 235-megawatt plutonium and heavy-water reactor. MAPP-2 went critical in August 1985 and was commissioned in October of the same year.

NPT The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was ratified by the UN General Assembly in 1968. India and Pakistan contend that the NPT discriminates against nonnuclear states, but Pakistan has repeatedly offered to sign if India will do so simultaneously. In the UNGA, Islamabad voted in favor of the NPT.

PAEC Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission

PINSTECH Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science Technology, the site of a US-supplied 5-megawatt "swimming pool"-type reactor installed in the 1960s

Tarapur The Tarapur nuclear power plant, located near Bombay, was built by the United States. It has a capacity of 600 megawatts and can annually produce 50 to 80 kg of plutonium. Tarapur and its products come under IAEA inspection safeguards.

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Balachandran, G. "India's Heavy Water Dilemma." Indian Express (Bombay), 23 November 1985, p. 8.

Adding two and two, the author comes up with five. He first adds up the amount of heavy water available in India, including indigenously produced heavy water and official figures of imports, and arrives at 962 MT. He then adds up the total heavy-water requirement for India's various nuclear plants since their commissioning and comes up with between 1,031 and 1,051 MT. Speculating on the source of the extra 70 to 90 MT, he suggests Canada, China, and the Soviet Union as the prime suspects, without drawing any final conclusion. It is not at all clear where the additional heavy water could have come from, according to the author. "What is certain is that imported and unsafeguarded heavy water has been used in the operation of Dhruva/MAPP I/MAPP II."

"Gandhi Views Safety Standards in Nuclear Reactors." Delhi General Overseas Service in English, 9 May 1986. In JPRS-TND-86-011, 13 June 1986, p. 50.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi states that there is no scope for accidents in India's nuclear power plants because of their built-in safety features. Indian nuclear reactors are being operated in accordance with internationally accepted safety standards, Gandhi tells a Parliamentary Consultative Committee in response to questions raised following the Chernobyl incident. The committee is also informed that the availability of heavy water will not be a constraint on the country's nuclear power program because there are currently five heavy-water plants in India with three more scheduled for construction.

Jones, Rodney. "India's Nuclear Strategy: A Threat to World Peace?" NBC Defense & Technology International (New York), vol. 1, no. 2, May 1986, pp. 66-72.

The genie of South Asian nuclear proliferation is "so far out of the bottle" that it is "imperative to analyze and prepare for events manipulated by nuclear-armed Asian and

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Middle East states....," declares the author. Jones, who is a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, focuses his analysis on Indian strategy in the event of the nuclearization of India and Pakistan. He makes the assumption that India's nuclear defense strategy takes into account the possibility of nuclear and conventional military confrontation with Pakistan, China, or both, and he projects what India's strategy would be under each of those circumstances. The Indian military leadership reportedly believes that conventional military superiority alone is an unreliable deterrent against a weaker, nuclear-armed power, but neither will nuclear weapons cancel out the threat of conventional weapons. Surveying the ramifications of a general escalation of nuclear and nonnuclear weapons by the countries involved, Jones concludes that, "Nuclear strategy may or may not improve India's security--that could be viewed as a toss-up--but it could result in far more losses than gains for global security."

"Kalpakkam Unit Awaits Clearance." Telegraph (Calcutta), 4 July 1986, p. 5.

Officials at the Madras Atomic Power Project (MAPP) at Kalpakkam are awaiting clearance by the Nuclear Safety Board before resuming operation of a 235 MW unit that was closed down a few days ago following a heavy water leak. Project director for MAPP, K.S.N. Murthy, said no worker was injured by the leak nor was anyone exposed to harmful radioactivity during cleanup operations. The unit transformer, which became overheated when seven tons of heavy water accidentally leaked following high pressure on safety valves, is now being dried out and integrated back into the reactor, according to Murthy.

"Many New Areas with Uranium Potential Found." Patriot (New Delhi), 14 April 1986, p. 5. In JPRS-TND-86-011, 13 June 1986, p. 58.

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India's Atomic Minerals Division has discovered new areas of fair to high uranium potential. Important ore reserves were surveyed in the Singhbhum district of Bihar state, where the possibility of open cast-mining is being considered. Further uranium exploration is being conducted in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and Meghalaya states.

"Minister Addresses UN Disarmament Committee," Telegraph (Calcutta), 24 April 1986, p. 3. In JPRS-TND-86-011, 13 June 1986, p. 53.

Measures for the avoidance of a "nuclear cataclysm" have to be accompanied "by a concrete program for nuclear disarmament," India's Minister of State for External Affairs K.R. Narayan told the UN Conference on Disarmament in April. He urged all nations, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, to sign a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

"Minister Answers Questions on Nuclear Power," Patriot (New Delhi), 17 April 1986, p. 5. In JPRS-TND-86-011, 13 June 1986, p. 55.

India has become self-reliant in nuclear technology, including the development of the technology for the disposal of radioactive wastes, India's Minister of State for Science and Technology Shivraj V. Patil told the Lok Sabha in April. The government, he said, had taken steps to see that the international limit on the emission of radiation from the nuclear plants and reactors was not surpassed.

"New Book Urges Exercise of Nuclear Option." Times of India (Bombay), 17 April 1986, p. 8. In JPRS-TND-86-011, 13 June 1986, pp. 59-60.

The author reviews a recent book, India and the Nuclear Challenge, published by India's Institute for Defence

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Studies and Analyses and edited by the Institute's director K. Subrahmanyam. The main thesis of the book is that if India is really serious about its struggle for eliminating nuclear weapons from the world then it must acquire nuclear capability or "be prepared to live with the nuclear weapons of industrialized nations, their chosen client states, and China with all the risks of coercive use of nuclear diplomacy inherent in the situation." Malhotra praises the book as a starting point for a national debate on "a problem that threatens the survival not only of India and Pakistan but of entire mankind."

"Pak. N-Programme Military." Times of India (Bombay), 15 July 1986, p. 7.

The Pakistani ambassador to France in 1979 told his US counterpart that the purpose of Pakistan's nuclear program was military and that the "Indian and Afghan situation mandated the need," according to secret US documents recently published by Iranian students in New York, who said they had seized them from the US embassy in Tehran in 1979.

"Pakistan, Indian Officials Discuss Nuclear Threat." Karachi Domestic Service in English, 19 April 1986. In JPRS-TND-86-011, 13 June 1986, p. 54.

Pakistan's nuclear program is only for peaceful purposes and Pakistan has neither the intention nor the resources and capability for a nuclear weapons program, states that country's Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik in talks with his Indian counterpart in April. Naik said that to demonstrate its seriousness Pakistan had made a number of proposals at international, regional, and bilateral levels that South Asia be kept free of nuclear weapons. He asked why there is still concern in India that Pakistan's nuclear program may not be entirely for peaceful purposes.

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Paul, T.V. "Will India Join the Nuclear Club?" Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), February 1986, pp. 74-79.
UA230.A8

Following reports that Pakistan is edging ever nearer to having a nuclear bomb, the debate within India on its own nuclear-weapons policy has grown noisier. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in several speeches last year cautioned against the Pakistani nuclear threat and stressed the need for taking appropriate steps to counter it. The 1985 Indian Defense Ministry's annual report for the first time mentioned the nuclear efforts of Pakistan as a threat to Indian security. Many Indian leaders believe China is helping Pakistan to attain its nuclear objectives and fear the threat of an alliance between a nuclearized China and a nuclearized Pakistan. The author discusses both Pakistan and India's suspected progress toward a nuclear weapons goal. An increasing percentage of the Indian political, military, and administrative elite reportedly is becoming pronuclear weapons, arguing that such armaments would increase international status, challenge great power hegemony, and be no more costly than conventional weapons. The newspaper Indian Express disputes the latter point, saying, "Nuclearization would further trigger off a new round of competitive non-nuclear defense spending in the form of conventional weapons....Rather than having bought security, the country will have bought insecurity at a higher level of military sophistication and expenditure." The author notes that the only thing that would be likely to prevent both Pakistan and India from soon "gate-crashing the nuclear club" would be a dramatic improvement in Indo-Pakistani relations.

"Prime Minister Supports Nuclear Program," Jang (Lahore), 28 April 1986, p. 3. In JPRS-TND-86-011, 13 June 1986, pp. 63-4.

This editorial voices Pakistan's annoyance at repeatedly having to give assurances that its nuclear program is peaceful and states that India should be asked for such assurances. Pakistan is ready to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and a treaty to make South Asia

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and the Indian Ocean a nuclear-free zone, but India is not. Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's recent statement that Pakistan is a sovereign and independent country, not bound to offer repeated reassurances for its nuclear program, is applauded.

Shahid-Ur-Rehman. "Pakistani Efforts for Indigenous Reactor, Fuel Cycle Confirmed." Nucleonics Week (New York), vol. 27, no. 26, 26 June 1986, pp. 1-3.

Pakistan's leading nuclear scientist, Abdul Qadeer Khan, told a Pakistani television audience recently, "We hope in the near future we will have our own reactor and own fuel." The author notes that this was the first time a Pakistani scientist or government official has talked about a Pakistani program to manufacture its own nuclear reactor. Recently, however, Pakistan Atomic Energy (PAEC) official documents have mentioned the discovery of "sufficient reserves of uranium, zircon, and other minerals with nuclear applications."

"Uses of Kalpakkan Neutron Source Reactor Told." Times of India (Bombay), 29 March 1986, p. 15. In JPRS-TND-86-011, 13 June 1986, pp. 56-57.

Kamini, a compact U-233-fueled neutron source reactor, is under construction at the Indira Gandhi Center for atomic research at Kalpakkam near Madras. The author discusses its basic specifications and predicts uses of the new reactor.

Woodward, Bob and Oberdorfer, Don. "Pakistan A-Project Upsets Superpowers." Washington Post, 15 July 1986, pp. A1, A13.

A Soviet warning to Pakistan about its nuclear program has prompted a strong message from the Reagan administration to Moscow saying, in effect, "hands off" Pakistan. The Soviets have, in the past, warned Pakistan about its

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covert aid to the Afghan resistance. The recent warning to Pakistan by the Soviets on the nuclear weapons issue reportedly was prompted by the June visit to Moscow of Indian Foreign Minister P. Shiv Shankar, who complained vociferously about Pakistan's nuclear efforts. The Soviet ambassador to Islamabad delivered a tough warning to Pakistan, including a charge that the Pakistanis are on the verge of constructing a nuclear bomb, which Moscow indicated it would not tolerate. US intelligence sources have indicated that Pakistan has, or soon will have, the capacity to build a nuclear bomb, despite official denials. High-level meetings reportedly have been held in recent days to assess the Pakistani nuclear program in the light of the most recent US intelligence reports. Since 1981 the Reagan administration has been required to certify annually that Pakistan does not "possess" an atomic bomb before Congress will approve continuation of aid to Islamabad. White House National Security Affairs Adviser John M. Poindexter reportedly is concerned that the administration may not be able to certify to Congress in October that Pakistan does not "possess" a nuclear weapon.

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE AFGHAN RESISTANCE

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Commander	A resistance fighter who is recognized as a military leader in local or regional areas of conflict; some commanders are respected outside their own regions, but there is not yet a coordinated, nationwide, insurgent command in Afghanistan. The title commander is the only honorific or rank recognized by the resistance movement.
Dushmani	(singular: <u>dushman</u>) Soviet pejorative term for Afghan insurgents; it means "bandit" and originated during the 1930s Central Asia resistance.
DRA	The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was established as the result of a coup led by Mohammad Nur Taraki and Hafizullah Amin in April 1978. Deteriorating internal security led to military intervention by the Soviet Union in December 1979 and Amin was killed by the invading troops. The Soviet invasion transformed armed resistance toward the modernistic but arbitrary reforms of Taraki and Amin into a war of national liberation.
KHAD	DRA intelligence service whose operations are entirely directed by its many Soviet KGB advisors. The acronym stands for Khedmat-Etala'at-e-Daulati (State Information Service). KHAD received ministerial rank in January 1986.
Mujahideen	(singular: <u>mujahid</u>) This Islamic term means "holy warrior," but it is most often used as a name for Afghanistan's resistance fighters, who consider their campaign a <u>jihad</u> (holy war) to drive unbelievers from their country.
Spetznaz	Soviet special warfare troops under the GRU (Military Intelligence Directorate) of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. These highly mobile units are deployed throughout Afghanistan for operations which require more skill or loyalty than is commonly displayed by Soviet or DRA troops.

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"Behind the Lines, Aid for Survival." Asiaweek (Hong Kong),
Vol. 12, no. 28, 13 July 1986, p. 21. DS1.A715

When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979, military aid to the mujahideen became the top priority of donor countries. More than 6 years later, a realization is growing that behind-the-lines aid for food is becoming as critical as the delivery of weapons. The plight of masses of people who have fled across the border into Pakistan or Iran is well documented but there are an additional 2 million Afghans who are "internal refugees," displaced from their rural communities and forced to migrate to government-held towns. In a concerted effort to stem the flow of refugees, International Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) have undertaken small-scale relief programs in Afghanistan's interior. These PVOs--although strapped for cash--have made significant gains in dispensing food, medicine, seeds for planting, and badly needed educational materials for children, thus enabling communities to resist the Soviet strategy of rural depopulation. The success of the PVOs has encouraged the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to increase its aid this year to \$15 million for relief inside Afghanistan with an additional \$10 million provided for transportation/logistic costs. Dire circumstances within the country may dictate that this aid be vastly increased. USAID has funneled the aid through the Afghan resistance alliance in Pakistan and through PVOs on a case-by-case basis.

Bonner, Arthur. "Afghan Rebels' Victory Garden: Opium." New York Times, 18 June 1986, pp. A1, A8.

Poppy growing and opium cultivation have long been a traditional part of the Afghan culture. Foreign observers witnessed the presence of the crop as far back as 100 years ago. In recent years, the crop has become much more widespread and is becoming closely integrated into the war-torn economy. Mujahideen report that the war has created its own moral and economic imperatives: the opium harvest is necessary for their survival and their effort to expel the communists. Mujahideen interviewees emphasize the advantages of poppy cultivation: each crop can be harvested twice; an acre can produce 20 to 30

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pounds of opium; there are no storage and few delivery problems; and the mere cultivation as opposed to the consumption of opium does not contradict Islamic law. International anti-narcotics officials, however, are alarmed, and report that Afghanistan is the world's leading source of illicit heroin. One mujahid interviewed by the author reports that much of the opium goes through Iran, where prices are higher than in Pakistan and supply routes are safer. In fact, almost the entire crop of southern Afghanistan is exported through dealers in Iran, although drug trafficking is outlawed by the Iranian Government. The town of Robat in southwestern Afghanistan has benefited to such an extent by the trade that it has emerged as a minor desert metropolis, with its own electrical generating plant and well-armed homeguard.

Karp, Craig M. "The War in Afghanistan." Foreign Affairs, Vol. 64, no. 5, summer 1986, pp. 1026-1047. D410.F6

The author, a state department political analyst, gives an optimistic account of the overall performance of the mujahideen resistance. At the same time, he attributes the abrupt resignation of DRA leader Babrak Karmal on 4 May 1986 to Soviet frustrations over their lack of progress on administrative and combat matters related to the war. The resistance is described as slowly maturing into a powerful military force. Its temporary loss of the logistic base at Zhawar provided a sobering lesson in the futility of defending a fixed site against an enemy with overwhelming firepower. The author believes that brutal Soviet reprisals against civilians who support the mujahideen has hardened the populace's attitude toward the occupiers--triggering the pukhtunwali, the traditional Afghan code which calls for badal or blood vengeance. Each atrocity committed has a rippling effect, angering a legion of the victim's relatives. The author cautions that the Soviets are in for the long haul and that the Afghans' foreign supporters need to be as patient as the Afghans themselves in their struggle for self-determination.

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Lee, Gary. "Gorbachev Announces Reduction of 6,000 in Afghanistan Force." Washington Post, 28 July 1986, pp. A1, A10.

On July 28, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced the withdrawal by the end of this year of 6,000 troops from Afghanistan purportedly to expedite the search for a political solution to the war. These troops would be drawn from three antiaircraft regiments, two motorized rifle regiments, and one armored regiment. Gorbachev's announcement marks the first scheduled reduction in foreign troops from Afghanistan since the Soviet invasion in 1979. He also addressed the possibility of withdrawing a substantial number of Soviet troops from Mongolia near China's border. US analysts believe the timely announcement, made on the eve of a new round of the UN-sponsored indirect negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, are calculated to improve Moscow's international image and specifically to improve Sino-Soviet relations.

Oberdorfer, Don. "Pakistani Spurns Soviets' Afghan Pullout Plan." Washington Post, 18 July 1986, p. 28.

The mid-May UN-sponsored "proximity" talks marked for the first time any willingness of the Soviets and their DRA client regime to propose a specific timetable for a withdrawal of the 120,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Pakistani Prime Minister, Mohammed Khan Junejo, however, categorizes this proposal as insincere and accompanied by Soviet threats. He believes the four-year Soviet pullout proposal could be accomplished in 4 months or less. Junejo is not encouraged by the DRA offer but will commit his government to continue discussions, essentially out of courtesy to the United Nations, which has sponsored the talks since 1982. Particularly annoying to the Prime Minister are "crude threats" by the Soviets demanding that Pakistan abruptly change its Afghan policy or suffer the consequences of possible retaliation. Moscow has also launched a campaign attacking Pakistan for its alleged capacity for making a nuclear bomb which "threatens the southern part of the USSR." Junejo downgraded Pakistan's level of nuclear development and reaffirmed his country's

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peaceful intentions. He believes that this is another Soviet ploy to pressure Pakistan to curtail aid to the mujahideen and to conform to Soviet domination of Afghanistan. Junejo, however, is convinced that the threat is real.

"Recruitment Drive Stepped Up." Afghan Information Centre Monthly Bulletin (Peshawar), no. 63, June 1986, p. 3.

The DRA regime issued an official decree announcing a major army recruitment drive. The drive will call up for service all men aged 18 and over and includes people previously exempted: school teachers, professors and students. The only people to be exempted from service are those who have lost a family member who worked for Khad, the KGB-directed secret service. Kabul sources report that 13- and 14-year-old boys have been forcefully recruited and that many families are now preparing to flee in order to spare their boys from the army. Official DRA announcements that girls are also volunteering for the army is a dark prediction that a similar fate may await them.

Rupert, James. "Dreams of Martyrdom Draw Islamic Arabs to Join Afghan Rebels." Washington Post, 21 July 1986, pp. A9-10.

Hundreds of young Arabs, coming primarily from Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, and Jordan, have joined the Afghan jihad, or holy war against the Soviet presence. Driven by moral outrage at the Soviets and inspired by religious devotion, they are also attracted by accounts of divine miracles occurring in the war. These miracles are enticingly portrayed in books and magazines circulating the Middle East and tell of voices of martyrs praising Allah, of the qualitative difference in scent between the perfumed bodies of martyrs versus the nauseating stench of slain Soviets, of shafts of light beaming down on the graves of mujahideen, etc. These accounts of divine miracles make the prospect of martyrdom in the service of Islam very attractive. Many of the Arabs volunteer on a seasonal

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basis with students, for example, fighting only during their summer holidays. Fundamentalist Afghans are mixed in their acceptance of the Arabs. While the volunteers' limited military contribution is accepted without qualification, the proselytization of their own version of Islam is not. Conservative Wahhabi Muslims from Saudi Arabia in particular have offended Afghan sensibilities with their criticisms of their hosts' tribal and mystic "impurities."

Rupert, James. "New Afghan Leader Blamed for Bombings in Pakistan." Washington Post, 18 July 1986, pp. A21, A28.

A series of terrorist bombings in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province near Afghanistan has coincided with the rise to power of Najibullah, present secretary general of the communist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and former head of Khad, the country's KGB-dominated secret police. While the bombings have been primarily targeted at the resident Afghan population, with one explosion in July blowing up a hotel run by mujahideen and another blowing up a tractor and wagon carrying refugees, other terrorist acts have affected the population at large, with indiscriminate bombings of trains, buses, and shops in Peshawar. Press accounts report 25 deaths and over 100 people injured in the last month. Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo states that these incidents are part of an organized campaign directed by Najibullah, probably with the connivance of Pakistani leftists. Indeed, the series of bombings has prompted Peshawar-based leftist leaders to argue that Pakistan should stop aiding the mujaheddin and instead negotiate a solution to the Afghan war directly with the DRA. Observers believe the bombings have achieved their purpose, which is to make Pakistan's Afghan Policy a domestically contentious issue. Already two new Peshawar citizen groups have emerged calling for a reevaluation of Pakistan's foreign policy. One organization, the Peshawar Citizens' Front, is demanding that Afghans holding jobs or running businesses in the city should be forced back into the refugee camps. The author notes, however, that despite the economic competition sparked by the presence of 2-3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Afghan-Pakistani relations have

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nevertheless remained surprisingly good. Thus, it is too early to assess the political impact of the bombing incidents on the general populace.

Rupert, James. "Worried Pakistan Limits U.S. Arms to Afghan Rebels." Washington Post, 23 July 1986, pp. A1, A12.

Pakistan has apparently suspended its support for supply of and training in the US-supplied Stinger antiaircraft missiles for Afghan mujahideen because of its fear of Soviet retaliation. Citing a wave of terrorist bombings in Pakistan that is believed to be Soviet-inspired along with increasingly strident verbal threats issued from Moscow, Pakistani officials state they want to lower their profile as a major source of support for mujahideen operations. This will be the second time the Pakistanis have blocked US aid programs for Afghans inside Afghanistan, the first time being the prevention of \$15 million in humanitarian aid to Afghans inside Afghanistan.

Conflicting and generally unconfirmed reports on the efficiency of both Stinger and British-made Blowpipe antiaircraft weapons continue to circulate in foreign and Pakistani diplomatic circles. The author notes that although most mujahideen commanders disavow that they have received the weapons, other commanders say they have been tried out in combat and have proven ineffective. They were most recently used in defense of the freedom fighters' base at Jawar, where they performed poorly in the hands of inexperienced operators. President Reagan's Stinger program, it is assumed, calls for Pakistani officers--many of whom speak one of the two major Afghan languages--to train the mujahideen on the weapons. While there have been rumours of such training, there is no reliable confirmation to date.